

A

REVIEW

OF THE

STATE

OF THE

BRITISH NATION.

Tuesday, March 25. 1707.

I Took the Liberty to say something in the last Paper, on Account of the Memory of the late King, which I confess, I cannot bear reproach'd without some Emotion more than common, especially having had the Honour to be a sad Eye-Witness of the ill Treatment of his Majesty, even in some of the very Cases these People pretend to blame him for.

I have now another Case before me, which I think with Justice little enough, is levell'd at Her Majesty; if I have any thing to ask Pardon for here, 'tis for attempting to vindicate any of the Actions of the Publick, and especially those which are so far from standing in need of any Vindication, that they are to be reckon'd amongst the most shining Parts of this Glorious Reign.

In the last Reign, says a Paper call'd a Speech, &c. Every body knows, who they

were, made their constant Court at St. James's, and we see in what Favour they are at present?

This is a very pleasant Touch upon the Overthrow of *High-Church* Politicks, and the Honour and Glory of that Hair-brain'd Party, merits to be taken to pieces a little, and explain'd.

Who they were, that made their Court at St. James's, we shall not need to enquire here, I mean as to Names; all the World knows, they were the *Blood of the Party*, the Ancestors of the *Tackers*, the Progenitors of Occasional-Bills, dangerous Experiments, and all the late exploded Measures, whether in Court or out of it, in Parliament or out of it.

Now pray, let us examine, how were those Gentlemen treated by the QUEEN? For upon this turns the whole Strain of Reflection, and it must lie either upon the QUEEN,

QUEEN, or the Persons themselves ; and I think, 'tis very material to make the Enquiry, for either 'tis a Reflection *some where* or *no where* ; if *no where*, then I referr it to the Gentleman that made it, to give such an Account of it as he pleases ; if *some where*, 'tis either upon the Persons to whom *the Favour* mention'd is shown, or the Person *showing it*, which must be Her Majesty.

To come to the Point ; at Her Majesty's Coming to the Crown, those very Persons, 'tis no Matter for Names, for we all know who are meant, who made their Court at St. James's, had all the Advantages they could expect ; did not Her Majesty compliment them in her first Speech, that they should be the Men of her Favour ; that those, who were most zealous for the Church of England, a Word they foolishly mistook for *Higb-Flying and Persecution*, should have most of her Affection and Favour ? Did not Her Majesty put her Royal Person, and Safety, and all the publick Management into their Hands ; nay in a word, did not Her Majesty give them the *Helm of State*, and put the whole Nation into their Direction ?

And to bring one Question to confront another, how did they discharge the high Trust, how did they act, what did they do ?

Did they not run all things to Extremities ? Did they not push at all the dangerous Experiments, attempt all the preposterous and precipitant things, which must in the End have been instrumental to have embroil'd and ruin'd the Nation ?

Nay, did they not attempt to hazard the very Glory and Safety of their Royal Mistress ? Did they not openly and barefacedly profess themselves willing to own the Title of the QUEEN, under the absurd and spurious Succession of an abdicated Race ; that being suffer'd to reign only as Possessor, and not as Rightful Possessor, the Right should be reserv'd for *the Prince*, as they call'd him ?

What was this but leaving Her Majesty at the Mercy of a Party, who, having as it were conced'd the Crown to Her only in Courtesy for her Life, had nothing then before them, but to take Care, *that Life* should not encumber them too long.

How dishonourable ! How unjust ! How unfaithful to the Trust repos'd in them, Was this kind of Treatment of their most generous and most bountiful Mistress ? For this the whole Nation has *spued them out* with Abhorrence, their Names stink in the Nostrils of all, that either love their Sovereign, or are concern'd for the Honour and Prosperity of England ; so much of which is wrapt up in the Life of the QUEEN.

No wonder Her Majesty has dismiss'd this Sort of People from her Presence and Councils ! No wonder however they were accepted at St. James's, before their Principles were known, they are no more seen there, now their own Blushes, and the Memory of their Behaviour makes them willingly avoid showing their Faces, where they cannot but know, nothing but the uncommon Mercy of the tenderest Princess in the World makes their Lives remain unforfeited to the Law, as well as their Characters being universally odious to the Nation.

Is it possible, any Man could bring this upon the Stage, as a Parallel to King James's Ingratitude to the Bishops ? Have these Men been dealt with ungratefully, or have they been too gently us'd for the vilest Ingratitude, to the best Sovereign they ever serv'd ?

For this Reason I profess to suspect, the Maker of this Expression had really no meaning at all ; for I cannot yet entertain a Thought so mean of any Man, *below the Character of one that us'd to drink King James's Health, and once under Prosecution for it*, that he could mean the People, I am speaking of ———

Her Majesty never discover'd more Wisdom or necessary Caution in any Part of her Reign, than in discarding and dismissing this traitor's Party ; if the Wisdom of a Prince be seen in the Choice of Councillors, it can in nothing more be discover'd, than in the detecting, turning out and discarding such as misbehave themselves in their Service, and supplying their Places with Men of more Probity and Application.

If these Men so behaved themselves, as any Man may observe they did, they need go no farther for a Reason, why they are in no more Favour.

Favour. Now, since 'tis also apparent, and any body knows it, that some of those Gentlemen, who at the same time made their Court at *St. James's*, are now according to

their just Merit in the Posts of the highest Trust and Honour in the Nation; And so much for the Parallel.

MISCELLANEA.

TURNING the Channels of Trade is un-
hinging the Settlements of the People, whole Countries, Towns and Families must transplant and follow; whenever Trade removes, *the Manufactures lead the People*; wherever this Carcass lies, the Eagles, &c. will gather. Trade is the Food of the Poor, 'tis their Wealth, their Bread, their Dependence; but the Constitution of the Poor in *England* is such, that I know no Case in which the People are so very open to a destructive Disaster.

To instance in the same Place hinted before, I mean *Colchester*, which is a great Manufacture of Bayes, &c. if you remove the Manufacture of Bayes to another Town, say, it was to *Maidstone* in *Kent*, what must the People do? Why they must follow it, *says Ignoramus*. But 'tis because he is *Ignoramus*, because he is ignorant of the Settlement and Laws for the Poor; for if you carry the poor labouring Man from *Colchester*, tho' the Maker would be glad of him in the Trade, yet the Parish will not receive him, nor permit him to live there; and as for their own Poor, they are at first unpractis'd, and when they come to it, the other Town is ruin'd of Course.

I wish, the Gentlemen, that drive this Case on so furiously, would consider, what the Consequence of these things may be, and who will be the certain Sufferers in such a Contrivance?

'Tis hard to calculate, what a Blow it would be to Trade in general, should every County but manufacture all the several Sorts of Goods they use, it would throw our Inland Trade into strange Convulsions, which at present is perhaps or has been in the greatest Regularity of any in the World.

What strange Work must it then make, when every Town shall have a Manufacture,

and every Parish be a Ware-house? Trade will be burthen'd with Corporations, which are generally equally destructive as Monopolies, and by this Method will easily be made so.

Parish-Stocks, under the Direction of Justices of Peace, may soon come to set up petty Manufactures, and here shall all useful things be made, and all the poorer Sort of People shall be aw'd and byals'd to trade there only. Thus the Shop-keepers, who pay Taxes, and are the Support of our Inland Circulation, will immediately be ruin'd, and thus we shall beggar the Nation to provide for the Poor.

As this will make every Parish a Market Town, and every Hospital a Store-house; so in *London*, and the adjacent Parts, to which vast Quantities of the Woollen Manufacture will be thus transplanted thither, will in Time too great, and disproportion'd Numbers of the People assemble.

Tho' the settled Poor can't remove, yet single People will stroul about, and follow the Manufacturer; and thus in Time such vast Numbers will be drawn about *London*, as may be inconvenient to the Government, and especially depopulating to those Countries, where the Numbers of People by reason of these Manufactures are very considerable.

An eminent Instance of this we have in the present Trade to *Muscovy*, which however design'd for an Improvement to the *English* Nation, and boasted of as such, appears to be converted into a Monopoly, and proves injurious and destructive to the Nation. The Persons concern'd, removing and carrying out our People to teach that impolish'd Nation the Improvements they are capable of.

If, the bringing the *Flemings* to England brought with them their Manufacture and Trade, carrying our People abroad, especially to a Country where the People work for little or nothing, what may it not do towards instructing that populous Nation in such Manufactures, as may in Time tend to the Destruction of our Trade, or the reducing our Manufacture to an Abatement in Value, which will be felt at Home by an Abatement of Wages, and that in Provisions, and that in Rent of Land; and so the general Stock sinks of Course?

WHEREAS, the Author of this Paper has for some time been out of England, and consequently is suppos'd not near enough to his Affairs, to receive such Letters as are wanted to be convey'd to him; These are to give Notice, that any Letters left as usual for him at Mr. Matthews will carefully be sent to him, and such Answers as are proper, shall be return'd by him with all speed, either in this Paper, or as shall be Directed.

Also that all such serious or diverting Subjects, whether Questions or otherwise, as any of the Ingenious Readers are pleas'd to send as formerly, shall be spoken to as usual, in the best manner the Author can do it, which he hopes shall be as acceptable as before.

ADVERTISEMENT.

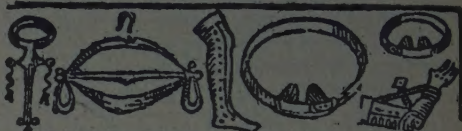
Just Publish'd,

CALEDONIA, a Poem, in Honour of Scotland, and the Scots Nation. Dedicated to the Duke of Queensberry, Her Majesty's High-Commissioner; and wrote as well to do Justice to that abus'd Country, as to let some Gentlemen in England know, the Scots are a Nation worth waiting with. By the Author of the *True-Born-Englishman*. Printed for F. Morphew near Stationers-Hall.

MOST excellent strengthening Pills, which give certain Help in all Pains or Weakness of the Back; (either in Men or Women) occasion'd by a Strain, a Wrench, or any other Cause; being a sure Remedy (under God) in such Cases for Cure. Recommended from the long Experience of an eminent Apothecary of London, and to be had at Mr. Copes at the Gold-Ring in Little Shear-Lane by Temple-Bar. At 3 s. a Box, containing 8 Doses, (seal'd up) with printed Directions.

Lately Publish'd,

A New Description of the World, delineating Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; with a Map and Tables of the Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, and Cities therein, together with a Chronological and Historical Account of the Emperors, Kings, Princes, Governments, Religion, Languages, Customs, Commodities, Revolutions, and Rarities thereof. By H. Curson, Gent. Sold by John Morphew near Stationers-Hall.



Bartlett's Invention for the Cure of Rup-tures, from the Birth to 60 or 80 Years, the first that found out the true Cause and Cure. With a full and clear Discovery, of the Unaccountable Blunders or Frauds, of both Learned and Vulgar to this Day, especially such as pretend to Cure without a nice Spring Truss to keep in the Guts. At the Golden Ball, by the Tavern in Princes-street in Goodman's-Fields. From 8 till 6 at Night, except on the real Christian Sabbath, call'd Saturday. Where printed Catalogues may be had of many notable Cures on Old and Young. I seldom Visit till Seven at Night, (unless the Patient be in Misery or Danger) nor then without a Fee, unless poor.

THE Royal Chymical Cosmetick, experienced for 7 Years past, by above 2 1000 several Persons, effectually to cure the most inveterate Scabs, Itch, Testers, Ring-worms, white scaly Breachings out, often taken for the Leprosy, Salt-Humours, &c. In any Part of the Body, and that in a few days, when the Deformity has been some Years. It infallibly frees the Face, &c. of Worms in the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Heat, Redness, Yellowness, Sunburnings, and such like Defilements, rendering the Skin white, smooth and soft: Being the most certain and safe Restorer, Preserver and Improver of a good Complexion, or natural Beauty, yet known. 'Tis a neat clean Medicine, and of a grateful Scent, fit to be used by the most delicate of the Fair Sex, or to young Children. Price 5 s. or 2 s. and 6 d. the Bottle with Directions. To be had at Mr. Roper's, Bookseller in Fleetstreet, and at the Golden Ball in Half Moon Court, on Ludgate-Hill.